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THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Organization of the Committees for the United States. The names of the Commissioners appointed by our Government to represent the United States

at the Paris Exhibition, as well as those of the delegates from the respective States, have already been published; but no list has been given of the persons who have done the work on this side of the ocean. The Government Commissioners will begin their official labors in

Below we give a complete list of the paid agents of the Government who have been as-signed to the work of classifying the American contributions at the agency in New York, and of the advisory committee of ten members, whose services have been gratuitous, and who have called in the aid of distinguished experts from all parts of the country. The organization has been thorough and complete, and when the record of the volunteer work of the Advisory Committee is published, it will be found that a great labor has been accomplished without the expenditure of a dollar by the Government,

It was the original intention of the committee to give a preliminary exhibition in New York of the articles destined for Paris; but the difficulty of procuring a suitable building, and the delay in the action of Congress in reference to the Exhibition, defeated the project, The following is the organization for the United States:-AGENTS.

Mr. James C. Derby, General Agent for the United States.
Mr. William C. Gunnell, Civil Engineer.
Mr. Alexander Mulat, Civil Engineer, graduate

of the Central School of Paris.
Mr. Julien Quetli, Civil Engineer, graduate of the Central School of Paris.
Mr. James S. Redfield, late Consul to Italy.
Mr. Alfred Herrisse, Department of State,

Messrs. William H. Bradsbaw, Ulrick F. Hess, George C. Simmons, George Rule, Moses D. Wheeler, pupil of the School of Mines, New York, Kenneth Robertson, pupil of the School

of Mines, New York, assistants. Mr. George C. Johnson, Cashier. The Advisory Committee is as follows:- Advisory Committee of Citizens, one for each Group—Samuel B. Ruggles, Chairman; William J. Hoppin, Richard M. Hunt, Elliot C. Cowdin. Francis W Evans, Frederick Law Olmstead, William S Carpenter, Thomas McElrath, Charles L. Brace; Professor Charles A. Joy, Secretary. The associate members of the Advisory Committee are as follows:-

GROUP I. - WORKS OF ART.

William J. Hoppin, chairman; Jonathan Sturges, New York; Abraham M. Cozzens, New York; Robert L. Stuart, New York; William T. Blodgett, New York; J. Taylor Johnson, New York; Robert M. Olyphant, New York; William P. Wright, New York; Sheppard Gandy, New York; Henry T. Tuckerman, New York; Charles L. Tiffany, New York; Charles L. Knædler, New York; Samuel P. Avery. New York; Joseph Harrison, Philadelphia; George Whitney, Phila-

GROUP II .- BOOKS, PROOFS AND APPARATUS OF PHOTOGRAPHY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDI-CAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MATHEMATI-CAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Professor Charles A. Joy, Professor in Columbia College and School of Mines, chairman. Class 6. Printing and Publishing—George P. Putnam, publisher; Joel Munsell, publisher; James T. Fields, publisher; E. H. Butler, pub-Class 7. Bookbinding-James Somerville, book-

Class 8. Classic Moulding - Calvert Vaux,

Class 9. Photography—Ogden N. Rood, Pro-tessor of Physics in Columbia College; M. Carey Lea. editor of Philadelphia Journal of Photo-orophy; Charles W. Hull, Corresponding Secrethe American Photographic Society; Frank Leslie, publisher of the Illustrated Jour-nat; William H. Badean, manufacturer of photographic material; Dr. John Dean, amateur photographer.

Cass 10. Musical Instruments. - Theodore Thomas, composer and music director; William Mason, planist and composer; Joseph Poznan ski, pianist; S. B. Mills, pianist; Henry C. Timm, pianist; William A. Pond, publisher of music; William Scharfenberg, pianist and publisher of music; Charles K. Jaryts, pianist; Charles Wolfsohn, pianist; Otto Dresel, pianist; John S. Dwight, editor of Dwight's Journal of

Music. Class 11. Medical Instruments. - Dr. J. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General of the United States: Dr. William H. Van Buren, profesor of surgery; Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, professor of surgery Dr. Ernest Krakowitzer, professor of surgery John M. Carnochan, professor of surgery; Dr. Thomas B. Gunning, surgeon.

Cass 12. Philosophical Instruments.—Dr. F.

P. Barnard, President of Columbia College; Dr. Walcott Gibbs, Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College; Dr. William M. Gillespie, Professor of Engineering in Union College: John E. Gavit, President of the American Microscopical Society Class 13. Maps and Charts,-Charles P. Daly,

President of the American Geographical Society; Archibald Russell, Vice President of the American Geographical Society: George C. Authon. Professor and Founder of Authon's Classical GROUP III,-FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS

USED IN DWELLINGS. Richard M. Hunt, architect, chairman; James

H. Bowen, Chicago; A. M. Cozzens, New York; J. C. Bancroft Davis, New York; W. J. F. Daily, New York; Tiffany & Co., New York; Marcotte & Co., New York; Robert S, Chilton, Washington; A. Herrisse, Washington; Edward Gotthiel. New Orleans; Thomas Faye, New York; Magnin, Guedin & Co., New York; G. Collamore & Co., New York; J. S. Redfield, New York; George C. Simons, Boston; H. D. J. Pratt, Washington; Professor Thomas Ezleston, New York; J. M. Usher, Boston; James O'Connor, Pittsburg; James Archer, St. Louis; A. Barbey, New York; Samuel Sinclair, New York; Ulrick Frederick Hess, New York.

GROUP IV .- TEXTILE PARRICS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

Elliot C. Cowdin, Importer, Chairman; Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, New York; Major-General A. B. Dyer, U. S. A.; Major-General William B. Franklin, Hartford, Conn.; Major-General M. C. Meigs, U. S. A.; Surgeon-General J. K. Barnes, A. S. A.; Colonel J. G. Benton, U. S. A.; Brigadier-General B. S. Alexander, U. S. A.; E. R. Mudge, Boston; W. A. Budd, New York; Adam D. Logan, New York; J. L. Butler, St. Louis; Colonel U. S. Rowland, New York; Charles L. Tiffany, New York; William G. Lam. Elliot C. Cowdin, Importer, Chairman; Dr. F. Charles L. Tiffany, New York; William G. Lampert. New York; Stephen Hyatt, New York, GROUP V .- PRODUCTS OF MINES AND METALLURGY,

OF THE FOREST, OF FISHERIES, OF CHEMISTRY

Samuel B. Ruggles, member of the Chamber of Commerce, and late Canal Commissioner.

Chairman.

Class 40. F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College; Charles A. Joy, Professor in Columbia College and School of Mines. New York; Professors Thomas Egleston, John S. Newberry, Charles F. Chandler, School of Mines, Columbia College; Professor J. P. Kimball, Bureau of Mines, New York; Professors Benjamin Silliman and George J. Brush, New Hayen; Professors William B. Rogers and Josiah Chairman. Haven; Professors William B. Rogers and Josiah P. Cooke, Boston and Cambridge; Professor William B. Vaux, William H. Clark, Amberst: William S. Vaux, Tr. F. A. Genth, Philadelphia; Professor George H. Cook, New Brunswick; Professor Ed.C. Boynton, West Point; Professor Ed. C. Draper and Charles S. Stone, New York; Professor Charles

U. Shepard, Amherst; George W. Maynard, Commissioner from Colorsdo.

Class 41. Products of the Forest-Dr. John
Torrey, Professor of Botany in School of Mines;
William H. Webb, shipbuilder.

William H. Webb, shipbuilder.

Class 42. Natural History.—Professor Louis
Agassiz, Cambridge; Dr. Spencer F. Baird,
Washington; Thomas Bland, Robert H. Brownne,
D. G. Elliot, J. C. Brevoort, members of the
Lyceum of Natural History. New York.

Class 43. Vecetable Textite Fabrics.—John
Priestley, New York; A. H. Rice, member of
Congress; A. H. Laflin, member of Congress,
manufacturers of paper.

manufacturers of paper,

Class 44. Chemical Products.—Dr. John Torrey, Professor of Botany, and United States
Assayer; Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, Professor of
Chemistry in the College of New York; John
W. Fraser, Professor of Chemistry in the Uni-W. Fraser, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania; Frank H. Storer, Director of Boston Gas Works; E. N. Horsiord, consulting chemist; Dr. Walcott Gibbs, Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College; E. N. Kent, consulting chemist; Dr. G. L. Youmans, author; Dr. Ed. R. Squibb, manufacturing chemist; Charles A. Joy, and Charles F. Chandler, Professors of Chemistry, New York, Class 46. Leather and Skins.—Loring Andrews, Jackson S. Schultze, Oliver Hoyt, New York, manufacturers and dealers in cotton.

York, manufacturers and dealers in cotton. GROUP VI.-MACHINERY.

Francis W. Evans, Civil Engineer, graduate of the Central School, Paris, chairman; John Stethe Central School, Paris, chairman; John Stephenson, J. Vaughn Merrick, James Dougherty, James C. Rann, W. E. Worthen, R. Ball, J. A. Fay, Charles H. Haswell, Henry T. Brown, H. P. Gengembre, Myres Coryell, William Wright, T. D. Stetson, William E. Everett, B. P. Johnson, William Allen, T. R. Pickering, H. D. J. Pratt, Norman Ward, Thomas McElrath, U. S. Stoops, Aquila Adams, S. Edward Told, W. S. Carpenter, J. Stanton Gould, J. H. Bowen, Frank Leslie, Richard M. Hunt. GROUP VII .- CEREALS, VEGETABLES, SUGARS, FER-

MENTED DRINKS. Frederick Law Olmsted, architect, Chairman. Frederick Law Olmsted, architect, Chairman, Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; Thomas McElrath, New York; J. P. Reynolds, Springfield; Frederick S. Cozzens, New York; W. S. Carpenter, New York; E. N. Horsford, Cambridge; T. L. Minier, Chicago; James H. Bowen, Chicago; J. S. Redfield, New York; Charles B. Seymour, New York; J. A. Wilstach, Lafayette; Horace Greeley, New York; N. C. Meeker, New York; J. M. Schaffer, Fairfield: Joseph Hodgson, Montgomery; Governor Patton, Montgomery, Ala.: Colonel W. S. Rowland, New York; Professor W. P. Blake, San Francisco; J. N. Hoag, Sacramento; Isanc Young, Leavenworth; Sidney Clark, Kansas,

GROUP VIII. - ANIMALS AND SPECIMENS OF AGRI-CULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS. William S. Carpenter, member of the American Institute, chairman; John Stanton Gould, President; and B. P. Johnson, Secretary of the

Clark, Kansas.

GROUP IX. -HORTICULTURE. Thomas McEirath, member of the American Institute, chairman; Horace Greeley, President of the American Institute; W. S. Carpenter, member of the Horticultural Society; Calvert Vaux, architect of the New York Central Park. GROUP X .- OBJECTS EXHIBITED WITH A SPECIAL VIEW TO THE AMELIORATION OF THE MORAL AND

New York State Agricultural Society.

PRYSICAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION. Charles L. Brace, chairman; Colonel James H. Bowen, Chicago, United States Commissioner; Colonel William S. Rowland, Commissioner from Minnesota; J. M. Usher, Boston, Commissioner from Massachusetts.

EUROPE.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

The Alabama Claims-The Question of Arbitration-How Such a Mode of Settlement would Affect Both Countries.

From the London Times, January 8. We have authority to state that, in reply to a communication received from the Gevernment of the United States, her Majesty's Minister at Washington has been instructed to ascertain whether that Government is prepared to accept the principle of arbitration upon the pending differences arising out of the late civil war, provided an agreement can be come to as to points to which such arbitration should apply.

From the London Times, January 9.

It is with hearty satisfaction that we record the friendly overtures made by her Majesty's Government to that of the United States. Lord Stanley, as we announced yesterday, has in-structed the British Minister at Washington to propose a resort to arbitration on the differences arising out of the American war, and from the language in which this decision has been made public by the Foreign Office, we may inter that a recent communication from Mr. Seward paved the way for its adoption. It is now for the Government of the United States to say whether they will accede to the principle of arbitration, the precise terms and subjects of which are properly reserved for subsequent dis Upon the latter point we cannot anticipate that any serious difficulty will be found. Of course the depredations of the Alabama are the real sources of dispute, and the great ques-tion for the arbitrator will be to what extent, if any, Great Britain is responsible, legally or morally, under circumstances to be duly set forth in the case, for the consequences of her escape from the Mersey. The law officers of the two countries, if they could meet for consultation, would probably succeed, within a very few hours, in traming a statement perfectly satisfactory to both. There is, indeed, no con-aroversy about the facts; the controversy is about the principles which should be applied to them. Here the amplest discretion should, upon every ground, be left to the arbitrator. The object is not to obtain a judicial determination of a legal doubt, but to bring about an equitable arrangement between two innocent parties, who, being nations and not individuals, have no common superior. So long as the construction of our Foreign Enlistment act was before the Law Course it was inevitable that especial stress should be laid on the legal aspect of the claim preferred by the United States; when it once comes before the arbitrator, it is the moral aspect which should prodominate. Municipat tribunals are governed by precedent, even in matters involving national interests, not because precedent is a sounder guide than principles of justice, but rather because an adherence to precedent is the only safeguard against partiality and the only security for uniformity decision. This reason is manifestly plicable to the adjudication of international differences by a sovereign power. Such a proding is more analogous to the intervention of a peacemaker between two friends who have disagreed than to any ordinary litigation. The supreme end of a legal judgment is that it hould be in strict conformity with the law; the supreme end of international as of private mediation, is to effect a settlement which can be ecepted on both sides with honor.

Will Lord Stanley, however, be supported by public opinion in making a proposal all but identical with that which Lord Russell declined, and thereby incurring the risk of a refusal from the United States? We venture to believe that he will, and further, that his moral courage in taking a course repugnant to a false but plausible sentiment of national dignity will be rewarded by success. It should always be remembered that Lord Russell's first reply to Mr. Adams was the conclusion of an elaborate correspondence on our alleged liability for injuries inflicted by the Alabama and her consorts.

appeal to precedents, and as the burden of proof lay upon Mr. Adams, Lord Russell possed a great advantage, which he turned skilfully to account. There were very iew precedents relevant to the argument, but of these one of the most recent and important, in which the United States had occupied the position of defendant, happened to be in our favor. Lord Russell, chiefly on this case, had already committed himself to a denial of the American claim before it was ultimately presented in a practical shape, and his prompt rejection of it in that shape followed almost by way of logical consequence. We do not justify this part of Lord Russell's policy, and we regret the ungracious language in which an unpalatable reply was conveyed. It would have been better to suggest a change in the form of the claim than to cut off all prospect of its being entertained in any form whatever. At the same time, Lord Russell's error may be partly explained by the turn which the discussion had taken, and partly excused by the peremptory tone of Mr. Adams' temonstrances. But an error it was, as we have more than once pointed out, not only in policy, but on principles of reason and right. There are, doubtless, some demands so monstrous that it would be impossible for any nation to con-sent to arbitration upon them; but when sent to arbitration upon them; but when a Government on terms of amily with our own complains of having been aggrieved by our default, and offers to submit its alleged grievance to arbitration, it is no sufficient answer to say that we cannot allow a foreign sovereign to sit in judgment on our conduct. We have been parties to a declaration in favor of referring international disputes to arbitration; we have actually referred a late dispute with a much weaker power to arbitration, and bowed to the arbitrator's award; and we should certainly arburator's award; and we should certainly tender arbitration to any State against which Great Britain had a cause of complaint. Then, why demur to arbitration, when proposed by the United States, only because we have implicit confidence in the justice of our cause? We say again that Lord Russell's unqualified rejection of Mr. Adams' tender was a false step, and it a false step, that Lord Stanley was bound to retrace it without needless delay and without unworthy reservations. There is nothing half so undignified as being in the wrong, nor was there any means of placing us in the right except by assuming the initiative and inviting the United States to meet us half way.

Whether they will do so, and if so, in what spirit they will do so, remains to be seen. We

can hardly expect that Mr. Seward will lose the opportunity of commenting on our change t attitude, or that some of our New York ontemporaries will fail to attribute Lord S anproffered concession to base motives. It will perhaps be said or insinuated, but with an entire oblivion of dates, that we presumed on the weakness of America in the day of her calamity, and truckle to her when she has regained her strength. Now if this reproach were ever so well deserved, yet it ought not to deter us from acting on our own con-victions of duty. It is, however, wholly undeserved, and capable of being rebutted by plain facts. The moment selected by Mr. Seward for pressing his demands upon Lord Russell was precisely that at which the United States, trumpant by see and land had utted States, triumphant by sea and land, had utterly crushed the insurrection, still maintaining a vast army and navy on a war footing, and in-dulging hopes of a speedy reconstruction, which experience has since disappointed. If there ever was a time at which Great Britain had reason to fear a rupture with America, it was that very time when Loru Russell, in its name, repudiated the Alabama claims. But we cannot bring ourselves to dwell on this topic, nor can we suppose that motives so petty and unstatesmanlike will influence the counsels of the United States. Englishmen did not suspect America of cowardice when, in deference to the clear rules of maritime law, she gave up the prisoners wrongiully captured on board the rent; and Americans of sense will not suspect England of cowardice because, in deference to equally clear dictates of international morality he retires from an untenable position The United States Government yielded then, although many persons in this country predicted that national pride would be too strong for them. It is the turn of our Government to yield now, and, whether or not their motives be oppreciated, we have confidence in the result of their efforts to renew those friendly relations

been interrupted. POLAND. The Imperial Decrees Incorporating Poland with Russia,

with a kindred people which should never have

A St. Petersburg telegram of January 5 says:-"Three ukases concerning Polaud, and bearing date the 19th of December, have been issued to day. The first introduces the Russian system into the maneial administration of Poland, and sublishes a provisional financial direction for Warsaw, under the control of the Finance Min stry at St. Petersburg. The definitive consti-ution of this office as a permanent finance direction is reserved.

The second ukase regulates the postal administration of Poland, and subordinates it to the Russian Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. The third decree simplifies the general Polish administration. It orders that from the 13th of January Poland shall be divided into five, instead of ten Provincial Governments, and eighty-five districts, and that offices for the payment of taxes shall be established on that day in the Governments and districts according to the new division of the new kingdom. It also grants fuller powers to the Govenors, and orders the formation of local bodies of guards,"

Education in New Zealand.

the province of Nelson, New Zealand very householder, rich or poor, pays a tax of £1 towards the Government free schools, and 5s per head on each child who does not go to some school. An inspector is appointed, who reports periodically to a board of management on the rogress and attendance of the pupils; thus, the system is persuasive rather than compulory, and answers very well. The education is secular, with certain times set apart for reli-gious instruction, which the pupils can avail themselves of or not, at the discretion of the parents.

Probable Release of Jeff, Davis, The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday says: harles O'Conor and Mr. Shea, counsel for Mr. Dayls, are in Washington. They have had a conference with Greeley, who has had one with the President. It is rumored that Mr. Davis will soon be released on parole or bail."

English Yachting.—The London Field says: — "Englishmen have done great things, but they enter into nothing so feverishly as our transatlantic brethren. Mr. Walker, in the cutter Alerte, one-fourth the size of the Vesta, made a dreary passage to Australia and back; and some years ago Captain Stallard took the Gem to the same distant continent. Five years are Captain Hannam left England in his schooner Themis, and voyaged in search of pleasure to the Pacitic. A solitary cruise in such parts is a strange and dismal thing to attempt, and many of our readers will recollect the shocking events that tended this unexampled exploration. At Mas sateura his friend and sailing-master, a heatenant in the navy, died, and after visiting the Sandwich Islands on his way home, his wife died on board, and he brought her corpse to England, ber last resting-place on earth. a tale of sadness as this seems out of place here, and we would have left it untold were it not that, with the equally sad loss which happened to the Fleetwing, it serves to show that the life, are not unalloyed with misery."

-Adinner was given near Paris th other day, of which the principal dishes were shark, horse, dog, and rat.

OBITUARY. A PAIR OF POETS PASS AWAY

Nathaniel Parker Willis.

Willis died at his residence, "Idlewild," on the Hudson, on Sunday night, in the sixty-drst year of his age. Mr. Willis was born in Portland, Me., on the 20th of January, 1807, and had cousequently just completed his sixtieth year at the time of his death. He received his early education at the Boston Latin School, and at Phillips Andover Academy, where he was prepared for Yale College, at which institution he was gradu-ated in 1827. His poetical genius was exhibited while he was jet a school-boy, and during his residence in New Haven he published a series of poems, entitled "Scripture Sketches," under the signature of 'Roy," After leaving college, he became connected with the periodical litera-ture of that day, and among other enterprises established the American Monthly Magazine, in 1828, most of the contents of which were the productions of his own pen. He continued his labors in this Magazine for more than two years, when he joined the staff of the New York Mirror, a weekly literary journal which had been started by Mr. George P. Morris when the syen years before about seven years before. Soon after forming his connection with Mr. Morris, be commenced an extensive four in Europe, where he remained for the space of about seven years. The truits of his European experience were given to truits of his European experience were given to the public in his lively volumes entitled "Pencillings by the Way," which originally appeared in the columns of the Mirror. His travels extended through France, Italy, and Greece, and into pertions of European Turkey and Asia Minor. As an attache of the American legation at Paris, to which office he had been appointed by Mr. Rives, then United States Minister at that Court, he gained free access to the ter at that Court, he gained free access to the highest social circles, and with the habits of keen and rapid observation which he had already formed, and which remained one of his promi nent characteristics throughout his life, he obtained a rich store of materials for sparkling description, and piquant and, not unfrequently. a little mischievous comment. During that period he also published "Inklings of Adven-ture," a series of tales and sketches written for

with tout author at Chatham, which, however, happily terminated without bloodshed on either After exhausting European life in its manifold enticing phases, Mr. Willis returned to America in 1837, having two years previously been mar-ried to an English lady, the daughter of General Stace, super ntendent of the military and naval arsenal at Woolwich. Upon arriving in this country, he retired to the beautiful rural resi dence on the Susquehanna, near Owego, in this State, which, under the romantic name of Glenmary, has obtained a celebrity as wide as the writings which date from trat place. In 1830 he became one of the editors of a New York literary journal called the Corsair, and in the same year he made another visit to England, where he published "Letters from under a Bridge," written originally at Glenmary, and one of his most agreeable productions. This was speedily followed by his two dramas, Torlesa the Usurer and Bianca Visconti, and a collection of stories, poems, and European letters, entitled "Loiterings of Travel." At this period he published a splendid illustrated edition of his poems, and contributed the letter-press oescriptions to Bartlett's "Views of the Scenery of the United States and Canada." He returned to the United States in 1844, and in connection with his former associate, Mr. Morris, established the Evening Mirror, a daily newspaper of this city. The death of his wife, and the failure of his own health, induced him to make a third visit to Europe, where he brought out an edition

of his magazine articles under the title of

Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil."

the London New Monthly Magazine, under the signature of Philip Slingsby, which obtained a brilliant popularity both in England and this

country. His first work was severely criticized by the British periodicals on account of the

freedom with which he exposed the interior of households where he had been received as a guest, and some of his remarks on the writings

of Captain Marryatt, then in the height of his reputation as a popular novelist, led to a duel

After a residence of about two years abroad he returned to New York in 1846, and in the same year was married to the estimable who still survives him, a daughter of the Hon. Joseph Grunell, of New Bedford. He now published an octavo edition of his complete works, and in connection with his devoted tellow-laborer, Mr. Morris, established the Home Journal, which rapidly won a large share of the public favor, and has continued, from that time to the present, a popular and almost unique organ of literature, society, fashionable and the news of the day. The reputation of this favorite journal was due, in a great degree, to the assiduity, tact, and versatile liternry powers of Mr. Withs. He was never weary of his task, never at a loss for suggestive themes, never wanting in skill of adaptation, in curiou surprises of expression, or in flowing wealth of original illustration. His devotion to his ediornal duties was like that of a fond mother to er pet child. The languor of disease seemed produce no effect on the fertility of his pen. his mental energy triumphed over the weakness his bodily frame, and the dashes of quaint humor and the utterance of dainty conceits which constantly enlivened the columns of his journal were often produced in the intervals of pain, or dictated amidst the pangs of lingering liness. Even until within a few days of his death, he would not consent to relinquish his grasp of the pen, maintaining the same persistent energy which had kept him firm at his post through so many years of hopeless invalidism.

The titles of Mr. Willis works comprise almost a library of volumes, and are doubtless too familiar to most of our readers to demand epetition in this place. Nor is it necessary to offer a critical estimate of their character, in addition to the comments which we have been frequently called to make at the time of their successive publication. As a fluent and grace-tul discourser on the lighter topics of social interest, he is admitted to have had few rivals. It they are to be found at all, we must not seek them in the stately reserve and polished digcity of English literature, but among waiters no drew their inspiration from the gay perstflage and graceful frony of Parisian life. man caught with a quicker eye the fleeting aspects of social comedy, or reproduced their rainbow colors with a more dexterous touch. His poetry shows that he was not destitute of the deeper sentiment, for the exercise of which he had little use in the siry sketches which charm alike by the frivolity of their tone and the piquancy of their diction. As we have not seldom had occasion to remark before, his lightest compositions often betrayed a subtle elicsey of discrimination, an acute perception of evapescent differences and similarities of relation, which, if applied to the discussion of graver and more protound topics, would have given him the name of a master in a sphere of ntellect in which he has now scarcely the credit of an imperfect initiation.

Alexander Smith.

Mr. Alexander Smith, well known as author of "A Life Drama," and other poems, died at Wardie, near Edinburgh, on January 5, after an titness of several weeks. Mr. Smith, who was the son of a pattern designer, was born at Kilparnock on December 31, 1830, so that he had narious just entered his thirty-seventh year. His first work, "A Life Drama," was written by work, "A Life Drama," was written by bim while engaged in his father's business, and published in the Critic in 1852, and afterwards, with other poems, in a volume, in 1853. In 1855 he published, in conjunction with Mr. Dobell, "Sonnets on the (Crimean) War," and in 1857, "City Poems" and "Edwin of Deira," At a later period he distinguished himself as a prose writer, pub-

lishing in 1863. "Dreamthorp," in 1865, "A Sum-mer in Skye" and "Altred Hagart's Household." He was also a frequent contributor to Good Words and other serials. In 1854 he was appointed to the office of Secretary of the Edin-burgh University. He married about ten years ago, and has left a widow and family.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, January 22, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, with the exception of Railroad shares, which continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 51\$@51\$, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56@561, no change; Norristown at 62, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 624, no change; 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy: 29 for Little Schuyl-kill; 564 for Minehill; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 15 for Catawissa com-mon; 290 for preferred do.; 300 for Phila-delphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern Central. City Passenger Bailroad shares were un changed. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 51: 19:

was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Spruce and Pine; 14 for Hestonville; and 26 for Girard College.

Government bonds were firmly held. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 104%, no change; and 7:30s at 104%, no change; 107½ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 99½ for 10-40s.

City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 100 and old do, at 964. Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we near of no sales, 139 was bid for First Nationa; 105 for Seventh

National; 235 for North Americs; 152 for Phila delphia; 564 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics' 58 for Penn Township; 56 for Girari; 65 for City; and 57 for Commonwealth. In Canal chares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 545. 227 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 321 for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 134 for Susquehauna Canal; 564 for Delaware Division; and 524 for Wyoming Valley Canal. Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1364; 11 A. M., 136; 12 M., 1354; 1 P. M., 1355, a decline of 1

on the closing price last evening.

The Morris Canal and Banking Company announces a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, and 3 ter cent, on the consolidated stock of the Company, payable on and after the 5th of February next. Philadelphia stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of E W. Clark & The transfer books will remain closed till

the 5th proximo. The Fulton Coal Company announces a

dividend of three per cent., free of State tax, payable on demand,

The New Jersey Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.,

nee of Government tax.

-From St. Louis to St. Paul's by way of Macon City, is a route which passes through the richest part of the State of Missouri, and touches at nearly all the rapidly growing towns with which that country abounds. For some time a callroad has been in operation from St. Louis to North Missouri, extending 170 miles. It is now proposed to extend this road to the State of Iowa to the north, and to the junction of the Pacific Railroad at Leavenworth. To do this, a first mortgage of \$6,000,000 worth of bonds, bearing 7 per cent., and payable in thirty years, is to be placed upon the market. As this road is vouched for by Jay Cooke & Co., who have despatched agents to in-vestigate the condition and prospects of the Company, and who have reported favorably, and as we are assured that the \$6,000,000 mortgage is secured by a road worth \$16,000,000, the investment is beyond all doubt a most advan-tageous one. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. intend to sell the first \$500,060 at 85 cents, so that the first who invest will receive 9 per cent, on their capital, and actually receive back an increase of 20 per cent. The length of the road will be 389 miles, and the annual revenue will amount to \$1,500,000. The opportunity presented our capitalists is one which they will not fail to seize upon, so soon as the merits of the investment can be investigated.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD. 100 sh Reading Railroad BEFORE BOARDS. \$500 U S 7 30s, Je. c.104] \$1000 do Jy..c.104] \$5000 do Aug s5104] 14 sh Penna R. lots 56; 379 sh do ...lots 56; 200 sh do 56; 20 sh do 56; 100 sh do 56; \$3000 Fa 6s.......... \$300 City us new.... 100 sn Rending...s30 \$6000 do.new lts.100; \$100 do....old...96; \$1000 PaR 1stmt 6s s5 99; 100 sn 400 sh do.lots.s20. do.....51 56 do.....51 56 do.....b80 518 100 sh 100 sh St Neh Coal... 13 36 sh Ches & Wai,ls, 51 5 sh Acad Music... 55 1 sh Penna R.... 56 5 sh 100 sh 100 sh

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1854 136; Silver is and is, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 164; do., July, 1864, 16; do., August, 1864, 154; do., October, 1864, 144; do., December, 1864, 134; do., May, 1865, 114; do., August, 1865, 104; do., September, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 94.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 26 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock: -U.S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 1071@1084; U.S. 5-20*, coupon, 1862, 1671@1084; do., 1864, 1054@106; do., 1865, 106 @1064; do., new, 1865, 1041@1044; U. S. 10-40s, coupou. 994@100; U. S. 7:30s, 1st eries, 1044@1041; do., 2d series, 1044@1044; 3d eries, 1044@1042; Compounds, December, 1884.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, January 22 -1he market is fairly upplied with prime Cloverseed, and this is the only ecscription wanted. Small sales jat \$7.75@8.75 P 04 lbs., the latter rate for recleaned. Choice Timothy commands \$3.75@4 per bushel. Flaxseed is taken on arrival by the crushers at 82 85@2-96. The last sale of No. 1 Quereilron Bark was at

The Flour Market continues very quiet, there The Flour Market continues very quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred bar els at \$8.28.75 per barrel for superfine; \$9.210.50 for extras; \$11.00.13 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; \$12.214 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and \$14.50.217 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held firmly at \$7.25 per barrel. Prices of Corn Mediare nominal.

The receipts of Wheat continue very small, and the stocks have become reduced to a very low figure. There was a fair inquiry for prime qualities but common grades were not wanted. We quote Pennsylvania red at \$2.75.26.10 Southern do. at \$3.10.20.20, and white at \$3.20.38 40. The last sale et Pennsylvania Rye was at \$1.35. Corn is quiet, but prices remain without change Sales of 1000 bushels new yellow at 98c.281 for Pennsylvania and Southern. Outs are scarce, and in moderate request.

Nothing doing in Whisky. Prices are nominal.

-The will of the late William Pollock, of Pittsfield. Massachusetts, bequeaths \$25,000 to his daughter, Mrs. Snow, and a large amount of personal property, with the use of the house and lands, to his wife, who also has the income of one-ball their proceeds at any time she chooses to sell them. Mrs. Pollock will also receive the income of one lifth of the estate during her life, and the remaining four-fifths are to be divided equally among the five children. The aggregate property to be disposed of will probably amount to \$1,500,000. The will required between \$600 and \$700 worth of revenue stamps.

PERU AND BRAZIL.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS.

A Peruvian Slave Obtains the Medal for Sculpture.

Five Monitors to be Constructed.

Arrival of American Emigrants in Brazil

Gold Discovery in Bahia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, January 22 .- Advices from Rio Japeiro to the 23d of December, state that the Peruvian papers are very hostile in their tone towards Brazil, and it is said a small body of troops have been sent to the frontier to goard against aggressions.

Public meetings were being suppressed by the police in Pernambuco.

A mulatto slave had carried off the medal for sculpture in the Provincial Exposition. His statue was Cupid. He has received letters of manumission.

The keels of five monitors have been laid on the Isla des Cobros, whose construction was formally inaugurated by the Emperor. Nearly five hundred troops and seamen have been despatched to the Paraguay.

The long continued rains had done much lamage to the roads and railways.

Two hundred emigrants had arrived from New York, and four hundred more were expected. Though they were hospitable received, complaint is made that they were not agriculturists, which is contrary to the stipulations between the Packet Company and the Brazilian Government.

The collection of troops by draft and conscription in the provinces was progressing with rapidity.

The cotton crop promises an increase, A discovery of rich gold and diamond wash-

ings in Bahia has been made. In Paraguay no fighting had occurred, except

ome exchanges of artillery firing. Two Brazilian vessels had entered Lake Piris and bombarded the extreme right of the Paraguayan army.

A reported insurrection in Paraguay appears to be confirmed. A Paraguayan captain seized a depot, the garrison fraternizing with him, ann when Lopez sent a force to chastise him be retired to the mountains, and beat off the troops. A second attempt, with 800 men and two

cannon, was repulsed with the loss of the cannon. At the last account the captain had 600 men, well victualled and supplied with munitions.

The Indians on the northern frontier, taking advantage of the absence of the men, were cruelly ravaging the unprotected villages in that

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL NEWS TO-DAY. By Atlantic Cable.

London, January 22-Noon.-United States Five-twenties are quoted this morning at 72]. Illmois Central shares, 804.

Marine Disasters.

New York, January 22 .- Arrived - Ship Oneiza, from Calcutta. She was cut through by the floating ice in the harbor this morning, and was run ashere, with eleven fest of water in the hold.

Arrived-Barque George S. Hunt from Havana. Most of her crew are badly frost-bitten. Arrived-Ship Samuel Russell. Some of her crew are badly frozen. Brig Blue Wave, from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 7th instant, fell in with the brig George E. Maltby, from Demarara for Bath, in a sinking condition, and took from her the captain and crew, nine in number, and brought them to this port.

From Illinois.

MONMOUTH, January 22 .- U. S. Wier & Co.'s Cultivator manufactory was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is \$30,000; insured for \$15,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, January 22.—Stocks dull and lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 994; Reading, 1024; Canton Company, 48; Eric. 641; Cleveland and Toledo, 120; Cleveland and Pitteburg, 89; Pittsburz and Fort Wayne. 963; Michigan Central, 106; Michigan Southern, 784; New York Central, 1084; Illiaols Central scrip, 1154; Cleveland preferred, 84; Virginia 89, 59; Missouri 68, 98; tudeon River, 127; U.S., Five twenties 108; Ten-forties, 1043. Sterling Exchange 109; Sight Exchange, 1164; Gold, in consequence of the passage of the Gold bill, is quoted at 1357.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE .-The following properties were sold by M. Thomas & Son, at the Philadelphia Exchange, commencing at noon, to-day:-

ing at noch, to-day:—

500 shares Bingham Mining and Lumbering Co.

20 shares Central National Bank.

149 25

\$1900 Del Mutual Ins Co scrip, 1864

189 shares Allentown Roll ng Mill, par \$50.

34 06

1 share in the Mercantile Library

725

1 share Phila. Athoreum, paid up to 1868.

11 30

16 shares American Anti-Incrustation.

50 60

25 500 bond Union League. 6 per cent.

2 valuable lots, Oxfor road, 7 wenty third Ward

2 two-story dwa-lings corner of Forty-second
and Powelton avenue.

4900 00

3 dwellings, Nos. 1513. 1515. and 1517 Race street 8.400 00

"Tavern and dwelling. No. 2519 Callowhill street mot sold.
Dwelling, No. 280 Madleon street.

3000 06

Residence, N. W. cor of Nineteenth and Arch
streets.

1470 06 streets.
8 lots of ground, Twenty hith Ward.
Three-story brick dwelling. No. 529 Bradford aweet Irredeemable ground rent. \$32 a year... Irredeemable ground rent. \$120 a year... Il welling, No. 231 N. Thirteenth street.

SLIGHT FIRE,-A slight fire occurred in the carpenter shop, Juvenal street, above Walnut, this morning about half-past 12 o'clock. Damage immaterial.